

When the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College held its first classes on September 17, 1873, there were neither philosophy courses as such nor philosophy teachers. In The School of Letters, however, "Logic--Formal and Applied" was taught under the rubric "The English Language", and Plato's Phaedo was read in a course called "The Greek Language". The Rev. Joseph Millikin taught the former course and, though he never became a member of the philosophy staff, he continued in later years to teach philosophy courses from a base in the English department. In 1874-75 The School of Letters became The School of Letters and Philosophy. With this arrangement there were added courses in Political Economy and Civil Polity, and these were taught by Professor William Colvin.

In the Annual Report for 1878-79, the following comment appears concerning the place of rhetoric and logic in the second year program:

Rhetoric and logic come in the second year--rhetoric as an aid to original writing, as well as just criticism and enjoyment of others' productions; and logic, primarily, as the indispensable foundation and ever-present, though often hidden, factor in all good writing; secondly, for its bearing upon the several sciences and sorts of research taught in the College; thirdly, as an introduction to philosophical reading; fourthly, as a mental discipline, than which there is none better.

In June, 1879, the Board of Trustees created a "new department of History and Philosophy". Assigned to that department (as its only member) was "John S. Short, A. M., of Columbus". President Orton, in his Annual Report for 1879, wrote

A positive new addition of great value has been made to our educational work by the establishment of a department of Philosophy and History. The recognition of these subjects in our curriculum comes none too soon. Their omission subjected us to grave criticism on the part of educators, and made our work seem one-sided and incomplete. I count the establishment of this chair a notable advance for the institution.

At the end of the academic year, Professor Short reported that eight students "elected the Philosophy" but that the number was reduced to six by "unavoidable conflict with the hours for other recitations". Professor Millikan reported at the same time (English department) a reduction in the number of his students and attributed it to many students' electing the studies of Professor Short's new department. He wrote: "The studies of the department of Philosophy and History are so intimately and vitally connected with those of my own that I rejoice in its establishment." In his report Short wrote, after the first year of the establishment of the department:

The course in Philosophy extends through one year, embracing Psychology, History of Philosophy, and Ethics. It is required for the degrees in Philosophy and Arts, but is optional with candidates for the degree of B.S. A knowledge of the laws of thought and moral action is the end toward which the instruction in this course is directed. At the same time the history of Philosophy receives a large share of attention.

In his second report, after the second year, he wrote:

The first term's work in Philosophy is devoted chiefly to the principles of "presentative" and "representative" knowledge. Special attention is given to the problem of the relation of Mind and Brain, the subject being studied both historically and with reference to the latest physiological investigation. The philosophy of reasoning and the study of the emotions and Will are embraced in the second term's work; the latter subjects being taught in a six weeks' course of lectures. A lecture on the History of Philosophy is given each week. The third term is devoted to Ethics, both in the philosophical and practical aspects of the science.

In 1881, Professor Short became Professor of History and the English Language and Literature, and Professor (and President of the University) Walter Q. Scott took over in another departmental re-alignment, the department of Philosophy and Political Economy. In the 11th Annual Report, the following appears:

After investigating several gentlemen of scholarly attainments and executive ability, the Board, at the regular meeting in June last, elected as President and Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy, Walter Q. Scott, of Easton, Pa., formerly of Ohio, a gentleman of rare intellectual endowments and culture, of unblemished character, and possessed of a general acquaintance with college government and educational wants.

Scott was a graduate of Lafayette College and of Union Theological Seminary, and he resigned a teaching post at Wooster to come to Ohio State. It seems that a determining factor in his being appointed to the Presidency of Ohio State was his being an ordained minister. This was relevant because the trustees were sensitive to criticism that the University was getting away from religion. Ironically, Scott was forced to resign in 1883 because of (a) his failure to enforce compulsory chapel and (b) his ardent advocacy of the doctrines of Henry George (e.g., the single tax) which led to newspaper accusations that he advocated communist doctrines. In regard to the latter, Scott sent a "card" to the Dispatch, declaring that the charges that he held "communistic" views were "absurd"; "I deny emphatically that I entertain the slightest sympathy with any form of communism or socialism. Nothing in the whole scope of political economy is more foolish or abhorrent than communism." After Scott's resignation, there was a protest meeting attended by "some 50 students, involving several ladies and two of the alumni". They met to

protest the "machinations" of a "faction of the Board of Trustees" and to express their "open indignation at such an uncalled-for act". Letters were sent to Governor Charles Foster who, in turn, wrote the Trustees asking for the reasons for Scott's dismissal. Finally, "the alumni" met a short time later and adopted a resolution requesting the governor to dismiss the Trustees. Needless to say, their request could not be granted.

On June 21, 1883, the Trustees elected William H. Scott (no kin to Walter Scott) Professor of Philosophy and Political Economy and President pro tem. William Scott continued as President of the University until 1894, though he made it clear on many occasions that he did not want the job. He was the sole Professor of Philosophy until 1890 when the Rev. George P. Coler was added. In 1884, Political Economy was relocated with History (and was interchangeably called 'Political Economy' and 'Political Science' for several years). This made possible the addition of courses in "Recent Philosophy" and some expansion of the offerings in History of Philosophy. By this time a number of students had graduated with B.Ph. (Bachelor of Philosophy) degrees. And in 1894, the first A.M. degree in Philosophy was awarded, to Annie Ware Sabine.

In 1893 Mr. Pitt Gordon Knowlton, M.A., replaced the Rev. Mr. Coler as assistant, and in 1894 William Scott became the sole instructor in the Philosophy Department, having shed the task of being President. In 1897 Clark Wissler, B.A., was appointed Assistant in Philosophy (and also in "Pedagogy"). The course list in Philosophy at the turn of the century includes the following: Psychology, Ethics, History of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy, Introduction to Philosophy, Physiological and Experimental Psychology, Leading Works in Philosophy, Logic, History of Modern Philosophy, Metaphysics. An appointment list for 1899-1900 shows David T. Keating, B.Ph., as a "Fellow in Philosophy", the first to be listed as such. Fellows then spent time assisting "as far as possible" and devoted the remainder to graduate work. Fellowships then paid \$250 to \$300 for the University year.

On November 3, 1890, the faculty and the president of the University filed a note with the Trustees to the effect that it was no longer possible to enforce compulsory chapel, and they asked that it be made voluntary. At approximately the same time, William Scott was commended for his discharge of the President's duties (unlike the more unfortunate Walter Q. Scott). His twelve years as President were

said to be "characterized by steadfast and unselfish devotion to the interests of the University". The report went on: "His patience in meeting constant difficulties and embarrassments, his sincerity, integrity, and dignity of character won and held the increasing respect of his associates in the faculty and the Board of Trustees." Something of the style of William Scott is revealed in an excerpt from his Presidential Address of 1886:

The moral and religious tone of the university is a matter which we should hold subordinate to nothing else. Intellectual acumen and scholastic attainments will be of no value to a man--the man himself, however highly educated, will be a bane to society, if he be immoral. Rectitude, probity, purity are qualities of chief consequence. Character is the supreme consideration; nothing else is second to it.

In 1900 Arthur Ernest Davies, formerly of Owens College, Manchester, England and University College, London, holding a Ph.D. from Yale University (1898) became Instructor in Philosophy. He was the first instructor in Philosophy at Ohio State with an earned doctorate. In 1901, Thomas Harvey Haines, Ph.D. (Harvard), became Assistant Professor in the department. Haines is of some interest, for he became in 1903 the "Director of the Psychological Laboratory" and was responsible for the first serious separation of Philosophy and Psychology. In 1907 Psychology became a formally separate department. At this time Davies and William Scott still taught all of the Philosophy courses. By 1909, with the formal division of Philosophy and Psychology, there were eleven courses in Philosophy: Elementary Philosophy and Introductory Logic, Introduction to Philosophy, Theory of Knowledge and Metaphysics, Ethics, Advanced Ethics, Advanced Logic, Aesthetics, Philosophy of Religion, Philosophy of Mind, History of Philosophy, and History of Christian Philosophy.

At the end of the academic year, 1909-10, Scott was made Emeritus Professor, and Joseph Alexander Leighton became Professor of Philosophy. Leighton remained as Professor and Chairman of the department until 1941. He was a man of consequence in academic philosophy and was responsible for bringing the Ohio State department from being largely a service department with little or no reputation to being a respected graduate department of Philosophy. Leighton was a Canadian, graduating (with the Governor General's medal in science) from Trinity College, Toronto, in 1891. He was awarded a Ph.D. degree by Cornell in 1894. He continued in graduate study in philosophy and theology at Harvard from 1894-96, and then he spent another year studying at the Universities of Tübingen, Berlin, and Erlangen.

From 1897 to 1910 he was Professor of Philosophy and Psychology and Chaplain of Hobart College. In 1914, Leighton brought Albert R. Chandler as Assistant Professor. Chandler held a Ph.D. degree from Harvard and had studied at Marburg and Göttingen before coming to Ohio State. In 1914, then, the Philosophy Department had three members: Leighton, Davies, and Chandler--all with earned doctorates and study abroad behind them.

During the academic year, 1914-15, Mr. William E. Bingham was a graduate assistant in the department. Bingham remained at Ohio State until 1916, then went on to Cornell University. Early in the Cornell year, however, he enlisted in the U.S. Navy. He rose from enlisted rank to that of Ensign. Late in 1918 he accidentally drowned in the harbor of Tangier. In 1921, the Ohio State Philosophy Club undertook to raise funds to establish a memorial for Bingham in the form of a medal to be given each year "to the undergraduate who presents the best essay on a philosophical topic". The first medal was awarded in 1922 to E.M. Derby. The medal was awarded fairly regularly through 1935. Then, in 1963, the department revived the Bingham Award. The first Bingham medal was designed by Mrs. Anic Mouroux and was described in a story in the Columbus Dispatch in the following way:

The medal avoids the commonly found form and is a rectangular plaque just big enough to be held comfortably in the hand. The obverse of the medal reproduces a beautiful Athenian bas-relief of the period just before the construction of the Parthenon. It represents a maiden wearing a helmet, leaning on a spear, and gazing pensively at a small upright stone. Experts dispute the significance of the figure, but a mere layman can see no reason to doubt that it represents Athena (the patroness of the Athenian state as well as the goddess of wisdom) mourning over the Athenians who perished in the Persian wars, defending, as they believed, civilization against barbarism. Such, at any rate, is the interpretation which justifies its use for the medal. A parallel may be drawn between the Persian wars and the recent World war, and let this beautiful Athena symbolize philosophy and patriotism mourning the loss of the young philosopher and citizen whom the medal commemorates.

On the reverse is the following inscription:

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
In Memory of
WILLIAM EDWARD BINGHAM
STUDENT IN PHILOSOPHY,
OHIO STATE, 1914-16
IN NAVAL SERVICE
1917-1918, DROWNED AT
TANGIER, DECEMBER, 1918
AWARDED TO
(blank for name)
FOR AN ESSAY IN PHILOSOPHY

In 1966, a new medal was designed by Mr. Jack Greaves of the OSU Fine Arts Department. It has the same inscription as the original on its reverse side. But the obverse has an intaglio head of Socrates. And the new medal is circular. The president of the Philosophy Club during the year when the Bingham Award was established was Arthur Gluck. Though he did not continue in academic life, Mr. Gluck has maintained a constant interest in Philosophy at Ohio State. In 1947 there was established a Development Fund Project known as "The Gluck Fund". Between then and 1955 he made several contributions to the fund. In December of 1955, gifts of \$6,000 from The Gluck Educational Fund, Inc., and of \$4,000 from The Gluck Philosophy Fund, Inc., were used to extend substantially the holdings of the Philosophy Department's library, which was thereafter called "The Julius Gluck Memorial Library of Philosophy," in memory of Mr. Arthur Gluck's father. That library has now grown to over 3,500 volumes, most of which have been purchased from the interest income from the \$10,000 gift. "The Gluck Library" is now one of the most valuable and useful Philosophy department libraries in the United States.

In 1922, Professor George Sabine joined the OSU faculty. He remained on the faculty until 1931 when he joined the Cornell University department. Sabine was one of America's most distinguished philosophers. His History of Political Theory remains a classic.

In 1923, D. Luther Evans received one of the early Ph.D.'s in Philosophy from Ohio State. Evans' association with Ohio State began as an undergraduate in 1917, and has continued with a few interruptions since that time. He became Professor Emeritus in 1965. Evans' contribution to the department and to the University has been very considerable.

Earlier, in 1917, Albert E. Avey joined the department, expanding it to four regular members. Avey came with a Yale Ph.D., with post-doctoral study in Berlin, and with two years of teaching at Bryn Mawr College. He remained at Ohio State until his retirement in 1954 and served as Chairman of the Department from 1942 to 1952.

In 1923 the department consisted of Leighton, Sabine, Chandler, Avey, and Evans. In subsequent years, Evans was away for about 10 years, and Sabine left in 1931 for Cornell. Otherwise, the department remained much the same

until the outbreak of World War II. The number of graduate students, from three to five, remained fairly constant throughout this period. A few persons who taught in the department for a year or two during the period deserve mention: Marvin Farber (1925-26), longtime editor of Philosophy and Phenomenological Research and member of the faculty at the University of Buffalo; Everett W. Hall (1931-33), later an influential figure in ethics and metaphysics and professor and chairman at Stanford, Iowa, and North Carolina; and Julius Weinberg ("Honorary Fellow", 1933-39), a distinguished historian of Medieval Philosophy now at the University of Wisconsin. T. Bruce Waters (Ohio State Ph.D., instructor from 1933-47) and Victor Lowe (1942-47, since 1947 at Johns Hopkins University) deserve mention.

By 1949, the post-war increase in university enrollment was reflected in an increase in the size of the department; it had nine members: Avey (chairman), Chandler, Evans, Eliseo Vivas (a well-known aesthetician and philosopher of literature, since 1951 in the Northwestern University department), Robert S. Hartman, William H. Reither (Ohio State Ph.D., appointed instructor in 1929, retired as associate professor in 1962), Virgil G. Hinshaw, Jr. (Princeton Ph.D., joined the OSU faculty in 1946 and remains a full professor), Josephine L. Burroughs, and Marvin Fox (Chicago Ph.D., joined the OSU faculty in 1948 and remains a full professor).

In 1952 Professor Everett J. Nelson became chairman of the department. His coming to OSU initiated the period of the department's becoming a major graduate department. Nelson, a Harvard Ph.D., had been chairman of the department at the University of Washington, and he brought to Ohio State an international reputation as a logician and metaphysician. During his tenure as chairman (1952-1968) the number of graduate students increased from a handful (five or six) to approximately sixty, and the departmental staff increased from nine to eighteen members. A number of philosophers who either were or became well-known in the profession were brought to the campus during this period. Among those who came to the campus and then moved on were: Hazel E. Barnes, now at Colorado, translator and interpreter of Sartre; Willis F. Doney, now at Dartmouth, historian of modern philosophy; Henry Harris, now at the University of Toronto, expert in 19th Century Philosophy and Italian Philosophy; Norman Kretzmann, currently chairman of the Cornell department; Harry Frankfurt, now director of the philosophy

program at the Rockefeller University; Dudley Shapere, now at the University of Chicago, philosopher of science; Sydney Shoemaker, now at Cornell University; Herbert Hochberg, now at the University of Minnesota, epistemologist and metaphysician; James Cornman, now at the University of Pennsylvania; Stephen F. Barker, now at the Johns Hopkins University, logician and epistemologist; Richard Taylor, now chairman at the University of Rochester, metaphysician and moral philosopher.

In 1954 Professor Morris Weitz came to OSU from Vassar College. Weitz, who remained at OSU until 1969, when he resigned to accept a position at Brandeis University, is one of the foremost aestheticians in the world and is also well-known and respected as an epistemologist and philosopher of mind. He deserves mention both as a distinguished scholar and as a great teacher.

In 1965, Professor Robert G. Turnbull, long-time chairman of the University of Iowa department, came to OSU. On the retirement of Nelson as chairman in 1968, Turnbull assumed the chairmanship. He is a metaphysician and interpreter of ancient Greek Philosophy and was (1966-69) Executive Secretary of the American Philosophical Association.

It seems fitting to conclude this history with a listing of the 1969-70 members of the department and some comment concerning philosophy students at OSU, both graduate and undergraduate.

Professors. Ivan Boh (brought from Michigan State University, Autumn, 1969) - history of medieval philosophy, especially logic; Marvin Fox - history of philosophy, especially ancient Greek philosophy, philosophy of religion, medieval Jewish philosophy; Virgil G. Hinshaw, Jr. - philosophy of science, epistemology, and philosophy of history; Everett J. Nelson - metaphysics and logic; Robert G. Turnbull - history of philosophy, metaphysics.

Associate Professors. Richard T. Garner - philosophy of language, ethics, aesthetics, epistemology; Alan Hausman - history of modern philosophy, logic, metaphysics; Charles Kielkopf - logic, epistemology; Andrew Oldenquist - ethics, philosophy of mind, philosophy of law; Paul Olscamp - history of modern philosophy, ethics, epistemology; Bernard Rosen - ethics, philosophy of mind, American philosophy.

Assistant Professors. Wallace Anderson - American philosophy, history of modern philosophy; Lee Brown - existentialism, 19th Century philosophy, metaphysics, aesthetics; Peter Machamer - philosophy and history of science, aesthetics; George Pappas - history of philosophy, metaphysics; Wade Robison - philosophy of mind, philosophy of law, epistemology.

Instructor. Steven Bohr - logic, epistemology.

This is a sophisticated and well-known faculty, representing many schools of philosophy and covering the major areas of Western philosophy. All of the senior members and many of the junior members of the department have published extensively. Members of the department have played major roles in national and international learned organizations and are commonly invited to present papers or to lecture on important scholarly occasions.

During the present year nearly 4,000 students are taking courses in philosophy each quarter. They are taught a wide variety of courses by some seventy instructors (including graduate teaching assistants). Many undergraduate majors of recent years have gone on to successful graduate work in the most prestigious philosophy departments in America. Ohio State Ph.D.'s in philosophy are teaching in colleges and universities across the country and in many of the colleges and universities in Ohio. Eight or nine graduate students leave Ohio State each year to embark on teaching careers.

From the day that Ohio State University (as the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College) opened its doors in 1873 to the present, philosophy teachers have played a major role in its development. Among the early philosophy teachers were two university presidents who were responsible for much of the university's development prior to 1900. During the long chairmanship of Professor Loughton (1910-1941), the department emerged onto the national scene. During the chairmanship of Professor Nelson the department became one of the major graduate departments in the United States.